

REMARKS

Claims 1, 4, 6, 14, 15, 17, 25, 26, 28, 36, and 37 have been amended, and claims 5, 16, and 27 have been cancelled. Claims 1-4, 6-15, 17-26, and 28-37 remain pending.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-37 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Crump et al. (U.S. 6,892,245). The Examiner's rejections are respectfully traversed as follows.

Claim 1 is directed towards a "A method for performing network address translation on data." Claim 1 also recites "receiving a first data having a first source address and a first destination address, wherein the first data is sent by a first node in a first domain source to a second node in a second domain destination, and wherein the first data is received into a first interface and output from a second interface, and wherein the first domain differs from the second domain." Claim 1 further recites "translating the first source address into a first public address and forming a first binding between the first source address, the first public address, and the first interface if there is not such a binding formed already, wherein the translation is performed prior to sending the first data to the second domain destination." Claim 1 also recites "when the first destination address has an associated binding, translating the first destination address into a first private address specified by the associated binding that is also associated with the first private address, and the second interface, wherein the translation of the first destination address is performed prior to sending the first data out the second interface to the second node." The first data is then sent to the second node based on the routing information. The remaining independent claims include mechanisms for performing this same operations as claim 1.

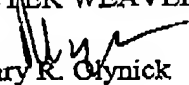
Embodiments of the present invention provide mechanisms for translating data traversing from a first private domain to a second different private domain. This translation mechanism allows each of the two private domains to use a same private address and maintain communication between domains using translated global addresses for such same private address.

Although Crump teaches performing translation between different domains, Crump fails to teach mechanisms for using bindings between private and public addresses *per interface*, in the manner claimed. Crump describes mappings between specific global addresses and specific domains. See Col. 4, Line 61 through Col. 5, Line 15. However, Crump fails to teach or suggest using bindings to map between a global address, a private address, and a specific interface, in the manner claimed. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 1, 14, 25, and 36 are patentable over the cited references.

The Examiner's rejections of the dependent claims are also respectfully traversed. However, to expedite prosecution, all of these claims will not be argued separately. Claims 2-4, 6-13, 15, 17-24, 26, 28-35, and 37 each depend directly or indirectly from independent claims 1, 14, 25, or 36 and, therefore, are respectfully submitted to be patentable over cited art for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claims 1, 14, 25, or 36. Further, the dependent claims require additional elements that when considered in context of the claimed inventions further patentably distinguish the invention from the cited art. For example, claims 4 and 6 recite limitations for translating a payload of a DNS request or reply. The cited references fail to teach or suggest such limitations. The Examiner asserts (with respect to claim 4) that since Crump discloses communication between host, local DNS server and NAT, the translation of the DNS payload is inherent. It is respectfully submitted that translation of the DNS payload cannot be assumed since DNS handling may occur without translation. For example, only local nodes access the local DNS server for local node addresses, while outside nodes are configured with global address for other domain nodes.

Applicant believes that all pending claims are allowable and respectfully requests a Notice of Allowance for this application from the Examiner. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the undersigned can be reached at the telephone number set out below.

Respectfully submitted,
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